NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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N. E. FARMER.

REPORT ON FARMS OFFERED FOR THE STATE SOCIETY'S PREMIUMS.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture:

The Committee appointed to award the premiums offered for the best cultivated farms, respectfully report, that they have carefully examined the several statements made by the respective claimants, and, although they have been aided in their deliberations by the intelligent gentleman who had faithfully inspected their farms, they nevertheless have found some difficulty in satisfying themselves as to their comparative merits. Most of the claims are entitled to respectful consideration,—all exhibit a commendable ambition to be esteemed good farmers—an honest ambition, surely, whose humble votary aims at no distinction except that which springs from a desire to contribute most to the stock of human happiness,—a contest in which, though all may not win the prize, all may engage with profit to themselves and with more or less benefit to the community.

In their distribution of the funds of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, the Trustees hope and believe that their efforts have contributed in some humble measure to the success of the great cause whose interests they have labored to promote. They have at no time been insensible of the importance of the trust committed to their hands. On the success of the great cause of agriculture, the welfare and happiness of all, in greater or less degree, must depend. It is, in truth, the powerful engine that puts in motion the whole mass of the body politic. Should this cease to act, all the elements of which society is composed, must not only come to a stand, but cease to exist. The fostering patronage of a generous public should strengthen the hands and encourage the heart of the cultivator of the soil—and the smiles of an approving community cheer him on in his laudable and laborious calling,—then will an intelligent, sober and industrious yeomanry continue to be, as they ever have been, the right arm of our national power and greatness, giving stability to the form of our government and the freedom of its institutions.

The number of applicants for the Society's premiums for the best cultivated farms, is 11; being a larger number than have ever been presented in one season. In some of the statements made of their respective modes of culture, your committee find much to commend, but still there exists with all of them some practices which they cannot approve. These your committee feel bound to state; and they do it not without some hesitation, being aware that farmers under some circumstances may have good and sufficient reasons for a certain course, which others, without a knowledge of their circumstances, may be led to condemn. There are, however, some practices among farmers whose claims for preference are based only upon immemorial usage, but the bad tendency of which, modern practice has fully demonstrated. All those who have made claim for premium, without a single exception, use a part or the whole of their long manure from the stable in its green state. This is unquestionably bad economy, since it has been again and again demonstrated by careful and repeated experiments of our best practical farmers, that a load of compost made of one part of stable manure and two parts of peat or swamp mud, properly composed, give as great an increase of crop, and as great and durable improvement to the soil as a load of long manure used in its green und unfermented state. There is another advantage in composting manure; it may be used nearer the surface, by which greater benefit will be derived by the growing crop, without the risk of losing any of its enriching qualities.

The practice also of manuring crops in the hill, particularly potatoes, with green manure, is bad husbandry. By this practice, especially in dry seasons, the crop is not only greatly diminished in quantity, but is much inferior in quality to that which is produced on land where the manure is spread on and plowed in. Few persons seem to be aware of the distance to which potatoes extend their roots, and that if the manure be placed within three feet of the hills it will seldom fail of being reached. We have often witnessed the injurious effects of putting green manure into potato hills, and in some instances a much less crop has been produced than would have been yielded without any manure upon the ground.

Your committee observe, also, the almost universal practice of sowing grain with grass seed. More than twenty years' practice, and the opinion of our best farmers, have convinced us that this is bad economy.

If the farmer must raise a crop of grain on land which he intends laying to grass, he will find his future crops of hay may much increased by sowing his grass seed in September, after taking off his grain crop and plowing in the stubble. The quantity of grass seed sown, is in some instances much too small. From two to three pecks of herds grass and a bushel of red-top seed should be allowed to the acre.

The barns of some of the applicants for premium were found without cellars, and otherwise defective in construction, as it regards the warmth and comfort of the cattle. The good farmer will be as careful in preventing the cold winds from blowing through his cattle-stalls, as he will in excluding them from his bed-chamber. Much of the food taken by animals in a cold barn, is required to keep up the warmth of the body, which in a warm one goes to their nourishment and increase of weight. Warm barns are therefore not only more comfortable, but will operate as a saving of food. In some cases, the cattle were not provided with water in the barn-yards, and are therefore compelled in all weathers to go for water to some distant spring or brook, whereby much of their manure is wasted, and the cattle exposed to suffering and injury. This is bad economy, and by every judicious farmer must be considered bad husbandry, and with a very trifling expense may be remedied.

Upon the farm of Mr Poor, near Newburyport, well known by the name of the "Indian Hill Farm," improvements have been made on a broad scale, and with liberal outlay. It has long been noted for its durable and well contrived structures, and for the systematic culture of its grounds. Mr Poor has planted a number of acres with forest trees, which have now become a source of income. Some of the oaks which have grown from acorns planted by the present owner, when but a lad, are now more than six feet in circumference. Numerous acres of wet and unproductive meadows have been reclaimed upon the most approved method, and calculated to render them permanently productive. His uplands in most respects are successfully managed, and generally yield abundant crops; and above all, his plan for saving and making manure, is superior to any we have noticed, and is worthy of the attention of all farmers.

Mr Poor says he finds deep plowing a remedy for the washing of the land on side-hills: this is a valuable suggestion, and adds another to the many advantages of deep plowing. It is found to be a serious objection to the cultivation of our side-hills, that the land is so liable to be washed away by sudden and heavy showers. The remedy suggested appears reasonable, as the capacity for absorbing the water that falls upon the surface, is no doubt increased by deep plowing, and consequently there is less to run off.

Your committee are aware that it may be said by some that Mr Poor is one of those *gentleman*-farmers, that farm more for pleasure and show than for profit, and that, therefore, his example cannot be adopted as a guide for farmers of more limited means. Is this so? The time, we trust, has gone by, when scientific, or what is more commonly denoted "book farming," and "gentleman farmer," were used as terms of reproach. The rich man who indulges his taste in beautifying and adorning the face of nature, and expends his thousands in making agricultural experiments, and in converting his barren wastes into fruitful fields, clothed with the richest verdure, is, in the highest sense of the word, a public benefactor; and, as a rational source of amusement, he derives for himself infinitely more pleasure than he could from the same amount expended in the costly establishments and rich equipages of a city life. It is to those who expend liberally, who cultivate their grounds more for pleasure than profit, that the country is indebted for much of its beauty and richness of scenery—for most of the valuable improvements that have been made in the science of agriculture. But for them, we should now be following in the old beaten track that was pursued by our fathers centuries ago. The single suggestion of Mr Poor, that deep plowing may be a remedy for washing off the soil on our side-hills, is of great value to farmers, and not the less valuable because it comes from a gentleman who may derive less profit from his money and labor expended, than his neighbor of smaller

means. If the latter cannot incur the expense of providing the means for saving all the materia s for making manure which are adopted by the former, he may derive much valuable information in the way of increasing his own manure heap. If he cannot, with Mr Poor, reclaim his twenty acres of swamp land in a year, he has the benefit of learning the process by which he may, with a little enterprise and personal industry, reclaim his one acre. If his barn is not so large and expensive as Mr Poor's, he sees how his smaller one may be made, at a very little expense, quite as comfortable for his stock, and a greater degree of economy used in saving their manure.

Taking all things into consideration, your committee have concluded to awerd the first premium of $200 to Mr Poor.

The farm of Mr Walter Bigelow, of Worcester, was found in fine order, and cultivated with much profit to the owner. The agent says: "Mr Bigelow has distinguished himself in persevering labors, which have been followed by an accumulation of wealth. Few instances are to be found in our country, where so much has been acquired by simple *labor;* and though Mr B. retains many ancient habits in the culture of his soil, he has made a very promising beginning in the renovation of low land."

Your committee recommend that the second premium of $150 be awarded to Mr Bigelow.

All which is respectfully submitted by the Committee. E. PHINNEY, *Chairman.*

LIME AS MANURE.

THERE are considerable portions of our country where the application of lime for agricultural purposes has not yet been introduced. When it can be had at reasonable rates, we are satisfied it is in almost all cases a profitable application as a manure. The result of so many and well-weighed careful experiments, would seem to have put its manifest utility beyond any question. In adverting to lime at this present moment, our main design is merely to suggest some of the most obvious occasions for its use.

In almost all soils where lime does not naturally exist, either as pulverized rock, shells, or marl, its application is attended with decided advantage. It may be used at the rate of 50 to 150 bushels per acre the first year, and from 20 to 30 bushels per acre every three to five years after, according to the circumstances of the land, the kind of crops and rotation. We are aware that some will differ with us in recommending the use of so small a quantity; they contending, that where oyster-shell or stone lime free from magnesia, is used, from 250 to 500 bushels may be safely put on the acre, and then the land will want no further application for ten to fifty years. The objection to such large quantities is, that the lime rapidly exhausts the organic matter in the soil, and it requires a great quantity of manure, and a long time of rest to restore it. If the soil be a stiff clay, and full of inert vegetable matter, such as fibrous roots, undecayed vegetation, or peat, much larger quantities should be used than on lighter soils, and those more free of the above organic matter.

Lime should be applied by dumping it in small heaps, and allowing it to slack to a fine powder by the air, or by throwing water upon it if convenient, and then as soon as this is accomplished, spread it broad-cast upon the land. Sea-water is much better than fresh for slacking lime, as it adds to its fertilizing qualities. Some contend that thus slacked it will have double the effect upon the land; but we consider so great a difference as this a matter of doubt. The reason of allowing lime to slack before plowing it into the soil is, that it absorbs from the air the carbonic acid which has been expelled by heat. It is an unnecessary waste to apply it as quicklime to the soil, and allow it to seize on the carbon it there finds. It is very greedy of carbonic acid, and it will soon absorb from the atmosphere all that is required for its saturation.

After being well slacked and spread, the lime should be well plowed in, not too deep, and as thoroughly incorporated with the soil by harrowing, as possible. The effect it now has upon the soil is to decompose the vegetable matter, and render it at once food for plants. Lime is almost equally advantageous to all crops, fruit trees, and whatever constitutes the object of the farmer's attention. Good crops may in numerous instances be grown without the use of lime; but in almost all would they be greater or more enduring with the same quantity of manure. It gives increased efficacy and lastingness to the manure.

On grass fields, lime may be scattered broadcast, and its beneficial influence is soon witnessed in the improved health and increased quantity of the grass. Fields thus dressed will resist drought much better than they otherwise would, lime having a greater affinity for moisture, and drawing largely at all times from the atmosphere.

Besides its effect on manures, lime produces a most beneficial influence on many soils. Some of these contain deleterious substances, such as vegetable acids, the salts of iron and manganese, &c. The lime, when brought into contact with these, at once combines with the acids, and converts what was positively injurious to vegetation, into what is positively beneficial to it. The same effect is produced in peat soils which are saturated with tannin and gallic acid. These it combines with, and not only renders them innocuous, but converts them into a substance highly favorable to vegetation. On sandy soils it is very useful, by rendering them more compact, retaining the manures, and attracting moisture; while on clay soils it partially breaks up their adhesiveness by insinuating its particles between the alumina, and there undergoing various chemical combinations, it tends to make it more porous.—*Amer. Agricult.*

Agriculture was the first, and should ever be the most esteemed of all pursuits. How happy would it be for hundreds and thousands of our young men, if they could be persuaded that a few acres of ground are a better capital than as many thousand dollars procured by writing their names at the bottom of a negotiable note; and what years of misery might be saved if men would believe that a dollar actually earned as by farmers and mechanics, is worth a hundred in prospect to be gained in trade and speculation.—*Sat. Cour.*

Lucerne.—Those who are disposed to try this valuable grass, can do so as soon as the ground is relieved from the frost and dampness. It should be sown on a dry rich soil. From 16 to 20 quarts of seeds should be sown. It may be put in with spring barley and oats. It is frequently cut four times in a season.

For the N. E. Farmer.

SAMPLES OF CORN FROM LARGE CROPS.

Gentlemen:—Please accept a sample of corn raised by me the past season. I send three different kinds, all planted on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of May.

The Brown corn produced 80 bushels per acre: the twelve-rowed corn produced 81 bushels and 1 peck to the acre: the produce of the long-eared eight-rowed corn was 88 bushels and 28 quarts to the acre. The Brown corn and the long-eared eight-rowed corn yielded 1 bushel and 4 quarts of shelled corn to 2 bushels of ears: the twelve-rowed corn yielded 1 bushel and 8 quarts to 2 bushels of ears, and I think one-third larger growth of stalks than either kind of the eight-rowed corn.

I wish to remark, that the corn I have sent you is a fair sample of the corn in my crib, it having been taken from there and not selected as seed corn. I consider the Brown corn from 6 to 8 days earlier than the long-eared eight-rowed corn, and that from 8 to 10 days earlier than the twelve-rowed corn.

The land for the different kinds of corn was under the same state of cultivation, it all having been raised in the same field.

HORATIO SARGEANT.

Springfield, Mass., March, 1844.

☞Mr Sargeant's concise statement is an interesting one. We are much obliged to him for it, together with the samples of corn, which will be kept for exhibition to the farmers. His crops of corn per acre speak well for his husbandry, and we should be gratified to receive from him a statement of his manner of preparing the ground for, and mode of cultivating this crop. The New England farmer who gets 80 bushels of corn from an acre, is fortunate indeed; and if he can instruct others how to prosper in like manner, it is a worthy act in him to do so.—ED.

For the New England Farmer.

INQUIRY.

Mr Editor—I live near a large tan-yard, where 15 or 20 thousand hides are manufactured yearly. The hair is taken off by what is called the sweating process. The hides are hung up in a large vault, kept as near as possible at an even temperature, and thus brought so near the point of putrefaction that the hair will work off. Of course, ammonia is generated within the vault in immense quantities, as any one may know who chooses to poke his nose within it. Now I wish to know if there is any way to *fix* the salt, so as to be used for agricultural purposes? I have supposed that to cover the floor with plaster, or something like it, might do it. But this will not be allowed, as the feet of the workmen would track it on to the yard, and among the leather, and thus do damage. Is it possible to collect these salts without interfering with the tanning process in any way? I shall be much obliged to any one who will give an answer.

Kennebec co., Me., March 8, 1844. B.

☞We do not know how to advise B., unless he convey the gases from the vault by a tube or pipe to an upper chamber, strewed with gypsum or some other substance to absorb the salts. We doubt whether it would be much of an object. We should be glad to receive a communication on the subject of our correspondent's inquiries.—ED.

DANA'S PRIZE ESSAY ON MANURES.

Section Ninth.

Of the Causes which Make Urine Better or Worse, More or Less, and the Modes of Preserving it.

There can be no doubt that the same causes which we have pointed out as affecting the value of dung, affect also the urine.

We have already alluded (in section viii.) to the four chief circumstances to be regarded in urine. And first, of its composition. It will be affected by the age, sex, food, and difference of animal. The process of forming urine is the same in man and animals. Now if we reason here, as we surely may, from analogy, then the effect of age and sex upon the quantity of the essence of urine or urea, will appear from the result of one hundred and twenty analyses of urine, as follows:

	Grs. of Urea.
In 24 hours there are discharged by men,	432
By women,	293
By old men, from 76 to 80 years of age,	123
By children 8 years of age,	208
By children 4 years of age,	70

It will be recollected that each grain of urea is equal to a grain of carbonate of ammonia of the shops; so that a healthy man discharges daily about an ounce of this salt. If then other animals are affected by age and sex, as is the human species, then we may say that bulls and oxen give a better urine than cows, steers better than calves, and a venerable old cow gives nearly as much of the essence of urine as two calves.

Food affects the quantity of water, and that acting merely to dilute the urine, renders it weaker in salts for a given amount, though perhaps not the daily amount of salts. Supposing the animal well fed, so as to keep up the wear and tear of his blood and flesh, then as the urine derives its chief value from the worn-out materials of the body, the actual amount of urea daily discharged may be the same, though the amount of the urine may vary considerably. We may increase the amount of salts and acids by particular food, but this can never be continued long enough to change materially the character of urine as a manure. Difference of animal has also a great effect on the quality of urine. The more active, the greater the wear and tear of the flesh, the better the urine in working animals. Where the animal is stall-fed, there, no doubt, the urine is still richer, and the urine of fattening animals is still more valuable. Hence of all animals, commend me to swine, as manufacturers of ammonia. Cast your eye on the table (in section 8) of the amount of urea or ammonia furnished by various animals. No one exceeds the hog. He seems specially formed by nature for this office. He eats every thing. His habits require very little of that class of food which forms flesh and blood. He is a fat-former, a magazine of lard, a real oil-butt, and demands, therefore, the food essential to form fat and keep up his heat. He returns, of course, having little lean meat to form, (nobody would praise him for *that*,) having little flesh to form to increase his size, he returns quickly the waste his body suffers, as urea, which becomes ammonia. But it is only the still, and quiet, and penned animal, which gives this valuable product. If we would cause him simply to produce the greatest amount of his manufactory, without taking into account his labor in shovelling over the compost heap, perhaps no better rule can be given, than the Shaker practice of feeding with lettuce leaves. Having little brains to replenish or build up, and not quick in his nerves, (for be it known to you, reader, the opium of lettuce-leaves is supposed to contribute mainly to the formation of brain and nerves,) the opium-eating hog will return a vast amount of the nitrogen of his lettuce in the shape of ammonia. If now you add to the facts, common to the nourishment of swine, the action of ammonia on mould, as it has been explained, you will see, that he who neglects to fill his yards with mould, and swine to convert it, overlooks one of the cheapest, most effectual, and certain modes of forming manure, which practice and theory unite in pronouncing the the surest element of the farmer's success. Not only is the quality of urine affected by age, sex, food, difference of animal, but the season also exerts an influence upon this liquid. The urine of cattle often contains ammonia ready formed in summer, but never in winter. In cold weather the amount of ammonia, or rather the principle affording it, is less; often it is not one-half in winter what it is in summer. This certainly is a misfortune to the farmer, who generally keeps his cattle up only in winter; but then it is an argument also for the practice of summer soiling.

Secondly, with respect to the circumstances necessary to change urea to ammonia; or, in short words, to fully ripen urine, or to make it a fit manure. These also depend upon the season, in part. It is to be remembered, reader, that this rotting of urine is only fermentation. It takes place because there is a principle in urine which brings on fermentation, just as it does in new cider. Now if it is by fermentation that urine rots, it will take place, as all fermentation does, best at a moderate temperature. The cold of winter will prevent it. Hence your winter manure must be allowed time, as the heat of spring comes on, to ferment, that the urine may be changed to ammonia; and every means must be taken to prevent the heat rising beyond, in the manure heap, or falling below a moderate temperate warmth. These are the circumstances which chiefly promote the change from urea to ammonia.

Thirdly, in regard to the time in which this change will take place, it will require at least one month; and six weeks are better. If urine be allowed to rot for a month, it fully doubles its quantity of ammonia. In fact, it would have contained more than double the ammonia of fresh urine, had not a portion escaped. This brings us to our fourth point, the best mode of preventing the flying off of the ammonia when this change has taken place.

(To be continued.)

Cure for Cancers.—A gentleman who has for years been afflicted with a cancer on his face, informs us, that after having followed the prescriptions of some of the most skilful physicians, at the expense of more than seven hundred dollars, having twice had it cut, he has been effectually cured by simply bathing it three or four times a day with brandy and salt. Those afflicted with these virulent ulcers will do well to try it.—*Maine Cult.*

In 1669, the constables in the Colony of Plymouth were ordered to look after all persons who slept in church, and report their names to the General Court.

UNRULY MILKERS.

Does your cow kick? Do not fly into a passion, and pound her with a handspike, or beat her with a goad or cow-hide, or vent your spite in kicking her in turn. You will only spend a great deal of vengeance uselessly; causing great wear and tear of temper, make yourself feel very foolish when you get over it, and set a bad example to your children; while your cow, in seventy cases out of seventyone, will kick as badly as before, or worse. If she is a heifer, you will certainly teach her to kick; as her kicking in the first instance was from pain or fright, or some such cause, of which she would be cured by simply paying no attention to it. A heifer never kicks from principle. If she is an old cow, your thrashing will generally be worse than thrown away. Just keep philosophical, and try other means.

Make a pen of just the size that the cow can comfortably stand in, and no more. This you can do in the corner of your yard, by setting down three posts, and boarding them up fence-like, leaving it open at the end to drive in the cow. Let a space be left open at the side where you wish to milk. Put your cow into it, and fasten her in by stretching a chain across the end of the pen behind her. Then take a piece of rope, say fifteen long, and tie one end of it to a post behind the cow, and near its length distant from her; tie the other end to the leg of the animal, just above her foot, draw it back as much as it would naturally be for her to be milked. Then sit down and milk the cow at your leisure. It will take a man an hour perhaps to make the pen; and when once made, it is very little more trouble than to milk without. She may object going into it the first and second times, but will afterwards give no trouble.

This we recommend only, however, when a man has an animal, valuable otherwise, which will kick —a *poor* cow that will kick, is too great a nuisance to think of keeping at all.—*Prairie Farmer.*

MILLS FOR GRINDING BONES.

A correspondent of the Farmers' Monthly Visitor says:

Some ingenious person would confer a lasting benefit upon the country, and at the same time derive advantage himself, by inventing a cheap, simple and effectual mode of reducing bones to a powder. It is believed that all the mills yet invented and in use, are heavy, very costly, and even slow in doing their work. Bones, especially the fresh ones, which are the best, have a toughness added to their hardness, and the gluten they contain calls for very considerable power in their reduction: they also are so moist and adhesive after being broken, or crushed, that the ordinary modes of reducing a more dry material, entirely fail, as the bones clog and choke up the mills used for other purposes. A contrivance to render them fine, and keep itself clear when the work is effected, seems to be the object now so desirable. If, as in England, bones shall renovate to pristine fertility our lands that have failed to make profitable returns, will they not add at once to individual and national wealth, and in effect cause a sort of accession to our territory, better than new regions?

Give sheep pine boughs once or twice a week; they will create appetite, prevent disease, and promote their health. So says "the United States Complete Practical Receipt Book."

PREMIUM REPORTS OF THE MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On Fruits.

The Committee on Fruits, after mature deliberation, award the following premiums, agreeable to the appropriation made for that purpose for the present year:

Apples.

To Josiah Lovett, jr., for best summer apples, $5
J. L. L. F. Warren, best fall do. 5
L. P. Grosvenor, best winter do. 5

Pears.

To Samuel Walker, for best summer pears, 5
Elijah Vose, best fall do. 5
Marshall P. Wilder, best winter do. 5

Cherries.

To Otis Johnson, for best specimen of cherries, 4
George Walsh, for second best specimen, 2

Peaches under Glass.

To J. F. Allen, for the best specimen of peaches grown under glass, 5
Otis Johnson, for the next best specimen, 3

Peaches, out-door Culture.

To John Hill, for the best specimen of peaches in open culture, 5
S. &. G. Hyde, for next best, 3

Apricots.

To E. E. Bradshaw, for best specimen of apricots, 5
John Wells, for next best specimen, 3

Nectarines.

To David Haggerston, for the best specimen of nectarines, 3

Quinces.

To John A. Kenrick, best specimen of quinces, 2

Plums.

To Josiah Lovett, jr. for the best specimen of plums, 5
E. E. Bradshaw, next best specimen, 3

Gooseberries.

To for the best specimen of gooseberries, 5
J. F. Allen, for second best specimen, 3

Currants.

To A. D. Williams, for best specimen of currants, 3
Josiah Lovett, jr., for next best, 2

Raspberries.

To Josiah Lovett, jr., for specimen of raspberries, 4
To Messrs. Hovey, next best, 2

Strawberries.

To Messrs. Hovey, for the best specimen of strawberries, 5
J. F. Allen, next best, 3

Mulberries.

To John Hovey, for the best specimen of mulberries, 3

Water Melons.

To John Gordon, for the best specimen of Water Melons, 3

Green-fleshed Melons.

To John C. Howard, for the best specimen of Green-fleshed Melons, 3

Grapes grown under Glass previous to July 1.

To John C. Howard, for the best specimen, $8
J. F. Allen, for the next best specimen, 5

Grapes grown under Glass since July 1.

To David Haggerston, for the best specimen, 6
Otis Johnson, for the next best do. 4

Foreign Grapes from Out-door Culture.

To Kendall Bailey, for the best specimen of foreign grapes, open culture, 5

Native Grapes.

To George Walsh, for the best specimen of native grapes, 3

$140

Your committee recommend the following gratuities be paid, partly from an unexpended balance of ten dollars, and the balance of twentythree dollars from a new appropriation. The excellent exhibition of peaches and figs, the new seedling grapes, pears and apples, deserve something more substantial than a passing notice of merited praise.

To Wm. Quant, for a fine exhibition of white peaches, $3
To J. F. Allen, for his monthly Fayal figs, which prove abundant bearers, and of fine flavor, 5
To Mrs. Diana Crehore, for her Seedling Diana grape, grown from the seeds of the Catawba grape, and is the earliest and best native grape your committee know of 5
To Messrs. Wilcomb & King, for the Lawrence pear, 5
To Daniel Wilbur, jr., for the Hull pear, 5
To — Goodale, for the McLaughlin pear, 5
To George Howland, for the 20 oz. Pippin, 5
To A. D. Capen, for very large and beautiful apples, 5

$38

Your committee consider the introduction of new and valuable varieties of fruits to the Society, with a view to have them diffused amongst its members, and finally to the public, as one of the great ends of our association, and every inducement within our limited means, should be made use of to that end. The Hull pear is from the same individual who introduced the Early Wilbur, and who has more than once contributed largely for the use of the members of our Society. The Mc Laughlin pears, from Mr Goodale, and the Lawrence pears, from Messrs. Wilcomb & King, with the fine specimen and fine flavored 20 oz. Pippins, from Mr Geo. Howland, are fruits that should be in every good collection: they are natives, and rank with our very best fruits.

In regard to the Wells premium, your committee are of opinion there have been no apples presented that can have a preference to our known choice varieties, and consequently no premium can be awarded.

Communications in regard to the Curculio, have been received, particularizing the habits of the insect, made with much labor and nice observation. As there appears nothing new in any of the communications that has not been communicated by the late Professor Peck, or by others since, and in all the remedies that have been suggested for this pest of our choice fruits, no one has been made that your committee could deem thorough and effectual, nr if so, that the remedy would not be too burdensome to be compensated for by the crop of fruit. On this subject they would suggest for the consideration of the Society whether a gratuity might not be granted, in lieu of the full premium, as the subject appears to be exhausted, and there is no probability, in the opinion of your committee, that for many years to come, there will much more be known of the Curculio than its habits.

For the Committee on Fruits.

BENJ. V. FRENCH, *Ch'mn.*

Boston, Dec. 30, 1843.

The Executive Committee approve of the above, so far as to the use of the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars, being the sum voted for the use of the Committee on Fruits for the present year; but as the approving of gratuities granted by the Committee beyond the sum placed at their disposal, might lead to a dangerous precedent, the Executive Committee would state that they agree with the Fruit Committee as to the propriety of granting these gratuities, but that the same be done by a special vote of the Society; and that it be understood by this action of the Society on the subject, that the several committees whose duty it is to award premiums, be strictly confined to an amonnt not exceeding the annual appropriations for this purpose.

MARSHALL P. WILDER,
F. W. MACONDRAY,
G. BARTLETT,
AUG. ASPINWALL,

Feb. 22, 1844. *Exec. Committee.*

On Flowers.

The Committee on Flowers beg leave to submit the following report of their doings. They have awarded the premiums offered by the Society, viz:

Tulips.—For the best specimens of not less than 30 blooms, a premium to S. Walker, of $4
For second best do. do. to S. R. Johnson 2
Geraniums.—For the best display of cut flowers, a premium to Wm. Meller of $5
Pæonies.—For the best display of flowers, a premium to Wm. E. Carter of 5
For the second best display, to S. Walker 3
Pansies.—For the best display, a premium to Joseph S. Cabot of 2
Roses.—Class I.—Hardy kinds. For the best 20 dissimilar blooms, a premium to Hovey & Co. of 7
For the second best do. do. to S. R. Johnson 5
" third " " " J. Breck & Co. 3
" Class II.—Bourbon, Chinese, &c. For the best display, a premium to S. R. Johnson of 5
" Class III.—Perpetual and other Roses. For the best display, a premium to Hovey & Co. of 3
For the second best display, a premium to S. R. Johnson of 2
Pinks.—For the best display of flowers, a premium to S. Walker of 4
For the second best, to Wm. Meller, 2
Carnations, &c.—For the best display, a premium to J. Breck & Co. of 5
For second best, to S. Walker 3
For the best seedling, to J. Breck & Co. 2
Balsams.—For the best display of cut flowers, a premium to S. R. Johnson, of 2
German Asters.—For the best display, a premium to S. Sweetser of 3
For the second best, to Hovey & Co. 2
Phloxes.—For the best display, a premium to Wm. E. Carter of 3
For second best, to S. Walker 2

Dahlias.—Division A. The Premier Prize. To J. Stickney $10
" Specimen bloom, to S. A. Walker 3
" Division B. Class I.—For the best 24 dissimilar blooms, a premium to John Robinson of 7
" Class II.—For the best 12 dissimilar blooms a premium to J. L. L. F. Warren of 5
" Class III.—For the best 6 dissimilar blooms a premium to S. A. Walker of 3
" Division C. Class I.—For the best 24 dissimilar blooms a premium to J. Stickney of 7
" Class II.—For the best 12 dissimilar blooms a premium to H. W. Dutton of 5

Gratuities.

To S. Walker, for fine and continued displays of flowers during the season, 7
To Miss Russell, do. do. 5
To John Robinson, for seedling Dahlias and rare specimens during the season, 5
To Mr Oliver, of Salem, for a fine specimen of Dahlia, var. Oakley's Surprise, 2
To John A. Kenrick, for fine specimens of flowering shrubs, &c. 5
To Wm. E. Carter, for a fine specimen of Achrimea longiflora, 5
To J. L. L. F. Warren, for fine Bouquets during the season, 5
To Wm. Wales, for fine specimens of tender Roses, 2

$150

Per order, S. WALKER, *Ch'mn.*

Approved by the Executive Committee Feb. 22, 1844.

ON VEGETABLES.

The Committee on Vegetables for the year 1843, report the premiums awarded by them as follows:

Asparagus.—For earliest and largest four bunches, to John Hill a premium of $3
Rhubarb.—Largest twelve stalks previous to 1st Saturday in July, to Hovey & Co. a premium of 3
Peas.—No premium awarded.
Lettuce—No premium awarded.
Potatoes.—No premium awarded.
Cucumbers—under glass.—Best pair exhibited in May, to J. L. L. F. Warren a premium of 4
" open culture, no premium awarded.
Beans.—Large Lima, best 2 quarts, to Josiah Lovett, 2d, a premium of 3
" Earliest Dwarf no premium awarded.
Cauliflowers.—No premium awarded.
Brocoli.—No premium awarded.
Celery.—No premium awarded.
Egg Plants.—No premium awarded.
Tomatoes.—No premium awarded.
Squashes.—Best display of largest number of varieties at the annual exhibition, to Josiah Lovett, 2d, a premium of 5
For best display of various vegetables at annual exhibition, (not including squashes,) to F. W. Macondray a premium of 5
To Josiah Lovett, 2d, for a remarkably large Cauliflower, a gratuity of 3

$26

The Committee regret that so little interest is taken in this department. Of many articles for which premiums were offered, no specimens have been exhibited; and as it was presumed that the intention of the Society in making the appropriation was, to give rewards only where they were merited, they have withheld premiums where, in their opinion, there was no excellence in the specimens exhibited—and more than half the amount at their disposal will not be called for.

JOHN A. KENRICK, *Ch'mn.*

Approved by the Executive Committee Feb. 22, 1844.

For the N. E. Farmer.

DISEASE OF PEARS.

Mr Editor—In your paper of Feb. 28th, is copied from the Farmer's Cabinet, a communication from *Poma*, on the disease of Pears, so much complained of within a few years. In some particulars I agree with Poma, but in others I must beg leave to disagree; and this disagreement may reasonably be accounted for by the difference in location, and shall therefore not pretend to refute his statement of causes and effects, so far as they are confined to his own region; but will merely give my honest difference so far as my own observation extends, and that is quite limited, being confined to a few miles in circuit. I agree with Poma in his description of the diseased fruit, and also that the disease attacks only the choicest kinds; but the causes assigned and remedies prescribed, are not applicable to this region.

The disease began to show itself in this vicinity about ten years ago. But little was thought of it the first year or two: it was said to be a blast, occasioned by some unfavorable influence of the season; but in the third year the disease began to assume quite a fatal appearance, and continued to increase until the fifth, when the fruit became entirely worthless. Before the pear was half grown, the surface would begin to resemble the color of rusty iron; the skin became cracked and scaly, and when matured looked more like a pine burr than a pear. It continued in that state two years, and then began to improve. The disease has been gradually abating for the last three years, and in two more, I calculate that the fruit will be restored to its original perfection. During the five first years, I tried every experiment that Poma has suggested, *(except the black cat,)* such as pruning the roots, digging and plowing among the trees, applying various substances to the roots, and also of girdling the limbs—but all to no purpose. I had a very thrifty young tree, that stood in a rich, deep, moist soil, which had produced five bushels at a bearing, before the blast struck it, of the most delicious fruit. Four years next month, I took it up and removed it to a less productive soil, thinking that if it lived through the operation, it might be the means of restoring the fruit. The tree lived and has borne two years, and the fruit has been exactly like the other trees of the same kind.

Two kinds only have been affected by the disease, and those of our best fruit. These we call the *red cheek* and the *Gardner pear*—names perhaps that are local, as they have not appeared in the catalogues of your horticultural exhibitions. Every tree, old and young, and in whatever situation, of the kinds above named, has suffered alike; and every thing applied by the way of remedy, has had no effect in removing the cause. One tree I have not operated upon at all, and the fruit has exactly kept pace with the others.

For the last two years, some of my neighbors have got a Boston *notion*, that the cinders from a blacksmith's forge applied to the roots, will restore the fruit. This trial having been made after the disease began to abate, many of those who tried the experiment, have as much confidence in the efficacy of the *cinders*, as Poma's friend had in the *black cat*, or in cutting the roots. So far as I have became acquainted with the disease, I believe it is wholly unaccounted for; that all the experiments, tried as a remedy, have been ineffectual, and that *time* will only effect a cure.

While on the subject of pears, I will mention one kind, which perhaps may not be included in your varieties. It is highly valued for the length of time it is maturing, and for being a great bearer. I have two trees, that have been in my possession twenty years, and during that time they have produced a fair crop every season, but some years more abundantly than others. The fruit is of a common size, fair, good flavored, very little wormy, seldom rots on the tree, and has never been diseased. As fast as the fruit ripens, it turns yellow on the tree. We begin to gather it in July, and continue till October—thus affording ripe fruit gathered fresh from the tree, in four different months, and all of one kind. It is called the *Daily pear*, from the manner of its ripening from day to day. C.

Wickford, R. I., March, 1844.

☞We hope our friend will forward specimens of the Pear he has described, for examination by the Mass. Horticultural Society. We should suppose it was a very desirable variety; and bringing it to the attention of the Horticultural Society, may be the means of introducing it in our choice collections of Pears.—ED.

Wax for Grafting.—Melt three parts of rosin, two of beeswax, and one of tallow, together. Pour this, when melted, into cold water, a pound at a time. Having rubbed your hands with lard, work the wax in them till it is pliable, and when the water is forced out of it, it is ready for use, and will remain on the trees for three years. Use the wax sufficiently warmed to spread easy; cover the top of the stump about the thickness of a cent, and the slit, as far as it extends, somewhat thinner.

The time for grafting depends much upon the season; but the best is when the buds first begin to open. Scions will live set any time after the sap freely circulates, and till the apples are as large as musket balls.—*Farmers' and Gardeners' Almanac.*

For Chapped Hands and Lips.—Wash two or three times a day with tincture of lobelia, as prepared by the Thomsonians. Honey mixed with water is also said to be good.

For Croup.—Roast an onion, slice it, and press out the juice; mix this with honey or brown sugar, forming a syrup, and give a teaspoonful every fifteen minutes till your child is relieved.

For Corns.—Keep them closely trimmed, wear loose boots, and you will never suffer much pain; by perseverance in this course, you will, *perhaps*, outlive your corns.

To Get a Good Wife.—Choose a woman who has been inured to industry, and is not ashamed of it. Be sure she has a good constitution, good temper, is not fond of novels, and has not been accustomed to "*dashing.*" You need inquire no further.—*Tennesee Agricult.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, March 20, 1844.

TENTH (AND LAST) AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE—March 12.

Hon. Josiah Quincy, jr. presided. The subject under discussion, "Poultry." Mr Cole, of the Cultivator, opened the discussion with the following remarks, which we copy from his paper:

"He said the subject is of great importance, though some regard it as of little consequence, and never attend to poultry till it is before them on the table. Some families in the interior supply themselves wholly with feathers from their fowls: eggs are used to considerable extent in all families, and they are an important article of food; and the meat of fowls is a considerable item. According to the returns at the last census, the value of poultry in the United States was $12,000,000. In four of the New England States the value of poultry was more than that of swine. Fowls are as important as hogs, and should receive more attention. Our Agricultural Societies should offer premiums for the best breeds, and the best management, showing the largest production in proportion to expense.

"He said that he would speak of hens: and first of the different breeds that are now in this country. The Bantams are very small, possessing no excellencies, but are kept as a curiosity. The Frizzled fowl has no superior qualities, but as the feathers run forward, they cannot go among grain, and on this account some farmers keep them. The Game breed is common in our country. They are good layers, and very hardy, and their flesh is excellent, equal to any breed, but as they have black legs, they will not sell so well; and as they are inclined to fight, the chickens often injure or destroy each other. The Guinea hen resembles the turkey in its rambling propensity. It is restless and shy, laying abroad, and giving no indications of laying or sitting. But it is a good layer, the eggs are excellent, and the meat is very fine, though dark colored. They sell well in the New York market, but they do not here. The Malays are the largest hens in this country. They are brown, mixed with yellow and red. Lay tolerably well, and the eggs of good size, but their flesh is tough and coarse. The Bucks County breed is very common in Pennsylvania, and many are brought from that section to this market, some of which have weighed 17 lbs. a pair, when dressed, and have sold at a shilling a pound. Some capons of this breed have been recently sold here for $3 a pair, weighing 18 and 19 lbs. a pair. (Caponizing improves fowls very much, both in quality and size. Every farmer knows that the ox is generally larger than the bull, and the beef better.) This is doubtless a mixture of the Malay with some other breed. They are not good layers, and their eggs are small for their size, and their flesh is coarse and not so good as other breeds: they are long in coming to maturity. But from their large size, they sell well in the market. The Boobies have been recommended highly, but he found them very tender, and they lay a small egg for their size. They are not inclined to sit. Some speak well of the Creole, others do not. The Poland, or Topknots, are of middling size—shining black, except a large tuft of white feathers on the crown of the head. They are a mild, peaceable fowl, bear confinement well, are great layers, and not inclined to sit. Their flesh is excellent, but they have black legs. The Dorkings are remarkable for having five toes. They are of good size, great layers, eggs large; they are good sitters and good nurses, and their flesh is excellent. For all the various purposes, they are supposed to be the best breed in the country. The Siberian or Russian fowl is very singular in appearance, having a beard like a Jew. They are highly esteemed as great layers in Scotland. There are yet but few in this country. Among our common hens are some excellent kinds, and by selecting the best—preferring the yellow legs, if we raise for the market—we can have a good breed.

"He then introduced a number of subjects for consideration. Farmers should have yards to confine hens in when they injure vegetation, and warm houses in winter. Corn, oats, rye, wheat, buckwheat, rice, millet, are good food, and they should have several kinds, and may be fed mostly on those that are the cheapest. In winter and when confined in summer, they should have gravel, meat, old lime, mortar, chalk, pounded bones, bricks, oyster shells, charcoal, &c., and they should have green food, such as raw cabbages, potatoes, apples and turnips, woen they cannot get grass.

"Diseases. For colds affecting the head and throat, he found cayenne and other Thomsonian medicines best. Lice are destructive. Rats destroy young chickens and ducks. What is the best food for chickens? Do hens lay best with or without a protector? Some say if they have no male with them they will lay better and are not inclined to sit. He observed this in one case. How old are eggs when too old to hatch? How long may a hen be off and yet the eggs hatch? Long, pointed eggs produce males, and round ones females."

Mr Stone, of Beverly, said as no one else seemed ready to come up to the "scratch," he would make a few remarks. He made some general observations relative to the subject; said he had but little experience himself: he related what had been told him by those who had. He recommended lamp oil to cure the pipducking to cure any inclination to sit—and advised not to give salt food.

Mr Cook, of Berkshire, said the subject had attracted much attention since the taking of the census. He had consulted with some of the gentlemen that were engaged in taking it, who thought that part of it relative to poultry was done in rather a loose manner. He did not agree in all the statements made by the gentlemen who had preceded him. He thought it did not make much difference with the hens, whether they had the company of the male or not. He found they were as much inclined to sit when not attended by the male as otherwise. As to the number of hens a farmer should keep, he should be governed by circumstances. A larger number may be kept where there is a great quantity of grain raised, than where there is but little. In western New York they keep 100 hens with as much economy in proportion to the number, as our common farmers here keep 10 or 15. From the remarks made by gentlemen this evening, it appeared that they were of opinion that from fowls which had their freedom, with proper feed, a greater return of eggs may be expected. In addition to common food, fowls require something more stimulating—animal food of some kind. He said there was no creature that parted with so much value in comparison with its cost as the hen. There was nothing better or more stimulating to them than angle-worms, of which they were exceedingly fond.

The President stated that there was a complaint that Col. Thayer, of Braintree, was too much inclined to *sit*.

This hint called up the Colonel, who stated that he had kept poultry of all sorts for 40 years. In regard to hens, there was a great variety, some good and some bad. He has had some experience with the Dorking fowls, and thinks them a superior breed. They will lay continually through the season, beginning in February, without a disposition to sit. With regard to the number that can be economically kept on a farm, depended upon circumstances: 100 would do as well as 10 with proportionate range. Salt is injurious to them. Meat of some kind is absolutely necessary: when fed on meal alone they would die. Corn damaged by salt water, was bad for them, but that damaged by fresh water will not injure them, though not so good as that not damaged. He finds hens lay better without the cock, but no difference in their disposition to sit. It is necessary to give water. They do better to have a range than to be confined. He has an acre of ground fenced off for his poultry, and they are admitted into his stable. They are not like sheep, which, when kept in large numbers, catch disease from each other; as they have no diseases to communicate; but where there are many hens, they have not generally so good attention. He thinks 6 hens as profitable as a cow. When eggs are cheap, they can be kept, by a method he had, until they would bring a high price. A neighbor of his began with a few hens, and by his skill and management, has made himself independent. One branch of his business was to purchase eggs when they were quite low, and keep them until they became dear. The system which this neighbor pursued was kept secret for a long time, but it is now known to be a very simple plan. He used nothing but lime and salt, in proportion of 4 quarts of lime and 1 of salt: these were dissolved in water, and made of the consistency of cream.

Col. T. said he had kept geese. He had crossed the native goose with the wild gander, and has made the business of raising them profitable. He has sometimes made them weigh 18 lbs., and sold them as high as $3. They are in high repute among epicures, and he thinks they are the best bird in existence for eating, except the canvass-back duck. His geese are kept cheap. They go in a pasture and eat grass like a sheep. The Bremen geese are very large, but they hatch too early, and the goslings are apt to die from the cold. He was glad to see that more attention was paid to poultry. It was a business of profit. His hens lay in winter. He has a tight hen-house, so warm that water will not freeze in the coldest weather, though the door is always open for them to go in and out.

Ducks he thought unprofitable, unless they have the advantage of a river or salt water.

Mr Merriam, of Auburn, said he would like to inquire about the turkey, whether they can be made profitable. He said they were in the habit of wandering, and would not do well when confined. He gave sour skim-milk to his young fowls. He said a neighbor of his had a sick hen and supposed she would die, but thought he would try an experiment, and gave her one of Brandreth's pills, but without effect. He then gave another, which operated, and cured the hen. He had thought of publishing in the papers this wonderful cure, for the benefit of the discoverer, but he had not done it.

(Remainder in our next)

☞The communications of F. P. A., Levi Bartlett, Esq., B., and Josiah Lovett, 2d, Esq. must be deferred until next week for want of room. We are under great obligations to these gentlemen for their favors, and hope to hear from them often.

☞Thursday, April 4th, has been appointed by the Governor and Council for a day of Fasting and Prayer in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

☞We would direct attention to the advertisement of Nitrate of Soda on another page.

PAGINATION INCORRECT

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending March 17.

March 1844.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday, 4	32	32	25	N. E.
Tuesday, 5	8	18	23	N. W.
Wednesday, 6	20	37	37	N. W.
Thursday, 7	18	44	42	S.
Friday, 8	31	50	44	S.
Saturday, 9	45	58	44	S.
Sunday, 10	31	39	32	N.
Monday, 11	30	47	48	N.
Tuesday, 12	35	49	39	S. E.
Wednesday, 13	38	52	48	S. E.
Thursday, 14	40	48	44	N. W.
Friday, 15	29	32	31	E.
Saturday, 16	32	35	34	E.
Southern, 17	32	42	30	E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, March 18, 1844.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 490 Beef Cattle, 15 pairs Working Oxen, 260 Sheep, and 270 Swine. 60 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—We quote a few extra $5. First quality $4 50 a $4 75; second quality $4 a $4 50; third quality $3 50 a 4.

Working Oxen.—We notice a few sales, viz., $78, $85 and $90.

Sheep.—Small lots from $1 75 to $3 62.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 5 for sows and 6 for barrows. At retail from 5 to 7.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $2 37½ to 2 62 per bushel. Red Top 65 to 75 cents. Clover—Northern, 00 to 12c.—Southern, 10 a 12 c. Flax Seed, $2 00 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $2 75 per bushel.

GRAIN. There has been no arrivals this week of any importance—and the prevalence of a strong easterly wind for several days past, has imparted to the market a temporary firmness.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 52 to 53—Southern, round yellow, old, 00 a 00—Southern flat yellow, new, 50 a 51—do. do. white 00 a 48—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00 —Rye, Northern, 70 a 71—do. Southern, 00 a 00 — Oats, Southern, 30 a 32—Northern do. 34 to 35—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 30 a 35—Bran, 20 a 23.

FLOUR. The market continue in the same dull and inactive state as noticed in the last report, until towards the close, when holders gave way.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $4 87 a 5 00—do. wharf, $4 75 a 5 87—do. free of garlic, $4 87 a 5 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 75 a 4 87 —Fredericksburg, low l'd 4 mos. $4 87 a 5 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 0 00 a 0 00. —Georgetown, $5 00 a 5 50—Richmond Canal, $5 00 a 0 00 —do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00 —do. Country $4 87 a 5 37—Genesee, common, cash, $5 12 a 5 25— do fancy brands $5 37 a 0 00 — Ohio, via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $5 00 a 5 37. Rye, $3 62 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 87 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS. The transactions of the week have not been to any great extent. Prices realized for good qualities conform to present quotations.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $7 00 a 7 50—Navy—$6 25 a 6 50.—No. 1, $6 00 a 0 00—do Prime $5 00 a 5 50—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $12 50 a 13 00—do Clear $11 50 a 12 00 do. Mess, 9 50 a 10 00—do Prime $7 50 a 8 00—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00 —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00— Butter, shipping, 12 a 14—do store, uninspected, 6 a 10—do dairy, 14 cts. a 17—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6½ a 7 —do South and Western, 6½ a 7 — Hams, Boston, 7 a 8 — Southern and Western, 6½ a 7—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 3 a 4½ —do new milk, 4½ a 5½.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

Sales to a moderate extent have been made during the week at prices which fully sustain our quoted rates.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 48 a 50 c.—American full blood, do 43 a 45—Do. 3-4 do 37 a 40—Do. 1-2 do 33 a 35 -1-4 and common do 28 a 32 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—Do. unwashed, 10 a 15—Bengasi do 6 a 13—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 15—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 37 a 40—No. 1 do. do. do. 32 a 35—No. 2 do do do 25 a 30—No. 3 do do do 18 a 20.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

Sales are limited to small parcels, and mostly to consumers. None have been received this week from the country. Stock in market is mostly held for improved prices.

1st sort Mass. 1843, lb. 7½ a 8 ; 2d do 6 a 6½.

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed $10 to 12.

EGGS, 12 a 16.

SCIONS FOR GRAFTING.

Those who wish to obtain Scions for grafting, are reminded that this month is the time to cut grafts. It is important that orders should be sent during the month to ensure execution, as it is impossible to keep a full assortment on hand. We have a supply of the following, cut from bearing trees, viz: *Apples*—Baldwin, Greening, Roxbury Russet, Porter, Hubbardston, Nonsuch, and other varieties.

Pears.—Bartlett, Seckle, Jargonelle, and other varieties can be cut if ordered.

Also, Plum and Cherry Scions.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 20, 1844.

FINE BONE MANURE.

The subscribers have on hand, Fifty Barrels of fine pulverised Bone Manure, mixed with the marrow of the bone. It was produced from a manufactory when the bone was sawed in a wet state. It must be a very valuable article.

Also, Fifty Barrels fine Bone Dust, in a dry state, principally saw dust, and the refuse of a manufactory.

March 20, 1844. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NITRATE OF SODA FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

BENJAMIN BANGS, No. 39 & 40, Lewis' Wharf, has for sale, a quantity of the above named article, which has been much approved of in England, and as far as used in this country has been found highly beneficial on grass land, trees and plants generally.

Boston, March 20, 1844. 3m

NONANTUM HILL.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

Baldwin and other Apple Trees of fine sizes, 10,000 Peach Trees, also of kinds superior and of sizes fine; Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine Trees of kinds new or most highly esteemed.

This nursery, by late extensions, now covers 30 acres of ground. A large green house is now being added.

Franconia Raspberries, Grape Vines, Currants Gooseberries, Strawberries—of kinds most approved. The descriptive Catalogue for 1843 will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and Honeysuckles; yellow Harrison and other Roses; Tree and other splended Pœonies of different colors. Also, Myatt's Victoria and other new kinds of Rhubarb, double Dahlias, &c. &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and Trees when so ordered will be securely packed in mats and moss for safe transport to all distant places, and delivered in the city by the wagon which goes hither daily, or shipped to order, or per railroad. Orders may be left with Joseph Breck & Co. 51 & 52 North Market street, John G. Locke, Esq., or Eliphalet Wheeler, Esq., Framingham.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

March 6. eptM15 Nonantum Hill, Newton.

FINE PICOTEE PINK SEED.

The subscribers have for sale a few packages of Pink Seed, saved from the varieties of double Pinks which were exhibited by them at the Horticultural Rooms, and for which they obtained premiums the last season. This is probably the finest seed of American growth ever offered for sale. Price 25 cents per package. Also extra fine English Picotee and Carnation seed at 12½ cents per package.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 6, 1844.

WANTED.

An experienced and thorough farmer, of strictly temperate habits, is wanted to do the work upon a small farm, easily cultivated, within 20 miles of Boston. One without a family would be preferred. Satisfactory recommendations required.

Application to be made to the editor of this paper, or address (postage paid,) F. B. at the office of the New England Farmer. Boston, March 6, 1844.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER,

A young man who is well acquainted with the various branches of Gardening, and who can procure satisfactory testimonials, by applying at Mr McOLOUGH'S, South Boston. Address J. D. *5w. Feb. 28.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

NEW ENGLAND

Agricultural Warehouse

AND

SEED STORE.

51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties; they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States, and would invite all to send in their orders as soon as possible, that they may supply themselves with the choicest varieties in good season for the Spring planting.

The following are a few of the most important kinds which they offer wholesale and retail, viz:

PEAS.

Cedo Nulli, Hills' Early, Early Dwarf, do. Charlton, do. Frame, do. Warwick, Improved Blue Imperial, Woodford's Dwarf Marrow, Bishop's Dwarf, for borders, Knights' Dwarf, Dwarf Marrowfats, Tall do.

BEANS.

Lima, Saba, Horticultural Pole, Dwarf China, do. Mohawk, do. Marrow, Red Cranberry Pole, White do. do. Kidney Pole, Dwarf Kidney, do. Case knife, do. Six Weeks, &c.

CABBAGES.

Large Late Drumhead, Late Sugar-loaf, Green Globe Savoy, Red Dutch, Low Dutch, Early York, Battersea, Vanack, Hope, Early Sugar-loaf, with a complete variety of other kinds.

Long Blood and Turnip Beets, French Sugar Beets, Mangel Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Long Orange, Early Horn and White Field Carrots, Early and Late Cauliflowers, Broccolis of all sorts, Cucumbers, Melons, Squashes, sweet Marjorum, Sage, Summer Savory, Thyme, and Turnips, more than twenty fine varieties.

They have just received per Ship Minerva, a fine and choice lot of new Flower Seeds, which together with an assortment of over four hundred kinds, comprise the most complete collection ever offered for sale.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, Grape Vines, Roses, Dahlias, Green-house Plants, Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots, and all Nursery productions furnished at one day's notice, and when requested, can be packed in mats and boxes, so as to be sent to Europe or any part of America.

Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms with Seeds of various sizes, containing a complete assortment, neatly put up in papers, labelled and sealed ready for retail, with printed directions on each package for its management and cultivation.

GRASS SEEDS,

At wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices. Also, Kentucky Blue Grass, a first rate article for Lawns. Clover Seed, Red and White, Orchard Grass, Oat Grass, Fowl Meadow, Northern and Southern Red Top, Barley, Oats, Millet, Rhode Island Grass, Buckwheat, &c., &c., of the best quality and for sale low.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS of all kinds, constantly on hand.

AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS of all kinds, among which are the following, viz:—1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do. do, 200 Cultivators, 100 Greene's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do. do. 100 Common do. do, 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 50 Common do. do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 50 do. Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do. do., 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles, 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz. Scythe Stones, 3000 do. Austin's Rifles, 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do. Common do. 100 do. Spades, 500 do. Grass Scythes, 300 do. Patent Snaiths, 200 do. Common do., 500 do. Hay Rakes, 200 do. Garden do., 200 do. Manure Forks, 300 do. Hay do. 500 Pair Trace Chains, 100 do, Truck do. 100 do. Draft do, 500 do. Tie up do, 50 doz. Halter do, 1000 yards Fence do, 25 Grind Stones on Rollers.

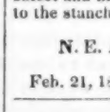
TIE UP CHAINS!—Just received by the "Oceanus" 300 Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

Feb. 21, 1844.

FRUIT TREES.



The subscribers are prepared to furnish every description of Fruit Trees, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants. The autumn is a suitable time to transplant many Trees and Plants, and often times more convenient than in spring. We have as great a variety of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, &c. as can be found in the country, and offer them at the lowest prices.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Oct. 11, 1843.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pure Water the Best Drink.—There is no axiom of health more just than that "men never have a true appetite till they can eat with relish any ordinary food." It is told of John Bailes, who lived to the age of 128, that his food for the most part consisted of brown bread and cheese, and his drink water and milk. He had survived the whole town of Northampton (Eng.) three or four times over, with a few exceptions, and said strong drink (including tea and coffee,) killed them all, though this assertion is rather too general. Water manifestly is the natural beverage of all animals: whole nations, as the Mahometans and Hindoos, use it alone as a beverage. Unlike other drink, it does not stale the appetite, but the contrary; indeed, it was observed by Hippocrates, about two thousand years ago, that water drinkers have generally keen appetites. Water is a fluid that requires no digestion, for it is not necessary that it should undergo any changes: it is the *natural menstruum*, that holds in solution both what is essential for the nutrition and healthy functions of the body, and what has become refuse, after having served its destined office in the animal economy. Water, therefore, from its congenial qualities, can never much disturb the system, except it be taken immoderately, when the body is over-heated. It is told of Lord Heathfield, so well known for his hardy habits of military discipline and watchfulness, that "his food was vegetables, and his drink water, never indulging himself in animal food or wine;" and Sir John Sinclair, in his work on longevity, says, in the account of Mary Campbell, then aged 105, that she preferred pure water to any other drink.—*Selected.*

Collecting a Bill.—A gentleman from New York who had been tarrying in Boston for the purpose of collecting some money due him in that city, was about returning home, when he found that one bill of $100 had been overlooked. His landlord, who knew the debtor, thought it a doubtful case; but added, that if it was collectable at all, a tall Yankee, then dunning a person in another part of the room, would annoy it out of the man. Calling him up, therefore, he introduced him to the creditor, who showed him the account.

"Wall, 'squire, 't aint much use trying, I guess. I know that critter. You might as well try to squeeze ile out o' Bunker Hill monument, as to try to collect a debt out o' him. But any how, what 'll you give, sposin' I do try?"

"Well, sir, the bill is $100. I'll give you—yes, I'll give you half, if you collect it."

"Agreed," replied the collector: "there 's no harm in trying, any how."

Some time after, the creditor happened to be in Boston, and in walking up Tremont street, encountered his enterprising friend.

"Look here!" said he: "I had consider'ble luck with that bill o' your'n. You see I stuck to him like pitch to a pine plank, but for the first week or two it was n't no use, not a bit. He was always short, or else he was n't at home; and I could n't get no sort of satisfaction. By and by, says I, after going sixteen times, I 'll fix ye: so I sot down on his door step, and set all day and part of the evening, and began agin early next morning, and about ten o'clock he gin in. He paid me *my half, and I gin him up the note!*"—*Sat. Cour.*

Resemblances.—Some philosophical observer has remarked, that every animal, when dressed in human apparel, resembles mankind very strikingly in features. Put a frock, bonnet and spectacles on a pig, and it looks like an old woman of eighty. A bull dressed in an overcoat, would resemble a lawyer. Tie a few ribbons round a cat, put a fan in its paw, and a boarding school miss is represented. A cockerel in uniform is a general to the life. A hedgehog looks like a miser. Dress a monkey in a frock coat, cut off his tail, trim his whiskers, and you have a city dandy. *Donkeys* resemble a good many people.

Severe upon the Lawyers.—When Peter the Great was sojourning in England, for the purpose of making himself acquainted with its various *crafts*, in pursuance of his plan, he attended at Westminster Hall, during a trial conducted by some of the most eminent counsel of the day. At its conclusion he was asked what he thought of the system of English jurisprudence. "When I left Russia," he replied, "there were three lawyers in St. Petersburg: as soon as I return, I'll hang two of them."

"Sam," said a lady to a milk boy, "I guess from the looks of your milk, that your mother put dirty water in it." "No she did n't nuther—I seed her draw it clean out of the well, 'fore she put it in."

The Currency.—Mr William Banks, of Ohio, has married Mary Gould. The probable result of this union will be, an increase of Banks in Ohio.

Never choose a woman for a wife who has thin lips and a sharp nose—except you want a *scold.*

PATENT CORN SHELLER.

A Corn sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements that the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get out of order; one man can work it to good advantage, though a man to turn, and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. They are so light and portable, as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the inhabitants of a small town.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nov. 1.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, Willis's Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of Cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nov. 1.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

HARRIS' TREATISE ON INSECTS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Harris' Treatise on Insects. Price $2. Also, the second edition of Dana's Muck Manual, price 62½ cts. Feb. 15.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

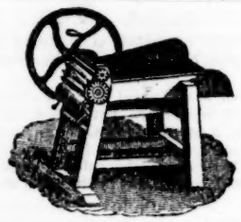
At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS,
21 School Street.